

e au=burnie, james

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	3	AU=BURNIE, J. P.
E2	4	AU=BURNIE, J*
E3	25	* AU=BURNIE, JAMES
E4	2	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P
E5	3	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P (ED)
E6	13	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P.
E7	21	AU=BURNIE, JAMES PETER
E8	64	AU=BURNIE, JP
E9	6	AU=BURNIE, JP*
E10	2	AU=BURNIE, KL
E11	2	AU=BURNIE, N.
E12	1	AU=BURNIE, PETER

Enter P or PAGE for more

? s e1-e12

3	AU=BURNIE, J. P.
4	AU=BURNIE, J*
25	AU=BURNIE, JAMES
2	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P
3	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P (ED)
13	AU=BURNIE, JAMES P.
21	AU=BURNIE, JAMES PETER
64	AU=BURNIE, JP
6	AU=BURNIE, JP*
2	AU=BURNIE, KL
2	AU=BURNIE, N.
1	AU=BURNIE, PETER

S49 145 E1-E12

? s s49 and clostridium

145	S49
290576	CLOSTRIDIUM

S50 3 S49 AND CLOSTRIDIUM

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S51 3 RD (unique items)

? t s51/3, k/1-3

>>>KWC option is not available in file(s): 399

51/3, K 1 (Item 1 from file: 399)
 DI ALCO(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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144127496 CA: 144(8)127496p PATENT
 Treatment of bacterial infections via inhibition of acetyl-CoA

acetyltransferase

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine; Carter, Tracey

LOCATION: UK,

ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC

PATENT: PCT International; WO 200603426 A1 DATE: 20060112

APPLICATION: WO 2005GB2607 (20050701) *GB 200414886 (20040702)

PAGES: 59 pp. CODEN: PI XXD2 LANGUAGE: English

PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:

CLASS: C07K-016/12A; A61K-039/395B

10550410.txt

DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY;
BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD;
GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KM; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR;
LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NG; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG;
PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SM; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ;
UA; UG; US; UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: AT; BE; BG; CH;
CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LT; LU; LV; MC;
NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML;
MR; NE; SN; TD; TG; BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; NA; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM;
ZW AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM

51/3, K/2 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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141394083 CA: 141(24)394083q PATENT
Antibody repertoire against Clostridium difficile
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine
LOCATION: UK,
ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200494474 A1 DATE: 20041104
APPLICATION: WO 2004GB1619 (20040414) *GB 20039126 (20030417)
PAGES: 91 pp. CODEN: PI XXD2 LANGUAGE: English
PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:
CLASS: C07K-016/12A; A61K-039/40B; C12Q-001/68B; G01N-033/563B
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY;
BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD;
GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS;
LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US;
UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ;
SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM; AT; BE;
BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE;
SN; TD; TG

51/3, K/3 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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141291235 CA: 141(18)291235m PATENT
Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel Clostridium difficile lactate
dehydrogenase and diagnostic and therapeutic use for bacterial infection
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine
LOCATION: UK,
ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200485637 A1 DATE: 20041007
APPLICATION: WO 2004GB1383 (20040325) *GB 20036782 (20030325)
PAGES: 42 pp. CODEN: PI XXD2 LANGUAGE: English
PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:
CLASS: C12N-009/02A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY;
BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD;
GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS;
LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
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UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ;
SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM; AT; BE;
BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE;
SN; TD; TG

10550410.txt

? e au=matt hews, r u t h

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	4	AU=MATTHEWS, RUSSELL THOMAS
E2	1	AU=MATTHEWS, RUSSELL THOMAS*
E3	38	* AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH
E4	3	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH (ED)
E5	8	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH C
E6	13	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH C.
E7	17	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH CHRISTINE
E8	3	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH H
E9	12	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH H.
E10	1	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH J.
E11	2	AU=MATTHEWS, RV
E12	107	AU=MATTHEWS, RW

Enter P or PAGE for more

? s e1-e12

4	AU=MATTHEWS, RUSSELL THOMAS
1	AU=MATTHEWS, RUSSELL THOMAS*
38	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH
3	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH (ED)
8	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH C
13	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH C.
17	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH CHRISTINE
3	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH H
12	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH H.
1	AU=MATTHEWS, RUTH J.
2	AU=MATTHEWS, RV
107	AU=MATTHEWS, RW

S52 208 E1-E12

? s s52 and clo st ri di um

208 S52

290576 CLOSTRI DI UM

S53 4 S52 AND CLOSTRI DI UM

? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S54 4 RD (unique items)

? t s54/3, k/1-4

>>>KWC option is not available in file(s): 399

54/3, K/1 (Item 1 from file: 399)

DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)

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144127496 CA: 144(8)127496p PATENT

Treatment of bacterial infections via inhibition of acetyl-CoA
acetyltransferase

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine; Carter,
Tracey

LOCATION: UK

ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC

PATENT: PCT International; WO 200603426 A1 DATE: 20060112

APPLICATION: WO 2005GB2607 (20050701) *GB 200414886 (20040702)

PAGES: 59 pp. CODEN: PI XXD2 LANGUAGE: English

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CLASS: C07K-016/12A; A61K-039/395B

DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY;

10550410.txt
BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD;
GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KM; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR;
LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NG; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG;
PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SM; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ;
UA; UG; US; UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: AT; BE; BG; CH;
CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LT; LU; LV; MC;
NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML;
MR; NE; SN; TD; TG; BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; NA; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM;
ZW AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM

54/3, K/2 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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141394083 CA: 141(24)394083q PATENT
Antibody repertoire against Clostridium difficile
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine
LOCATION: UK,
ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC

PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200494474 A1 DATE: 20041104
APPLICATION: WO 2004GB1619 (20040414) *GB 20039126 (20030417)
PAGES: 91 pp. CODEN: PI XXXD2 LANGUAGE: English

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LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
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BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE;
SN; TD; TG

54/3, K/3 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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141291235 CA: 141(18)291235m PATENT
Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel Clostridium difficile lactate
dehydrogenase and diagnostic and therapeutic use for bacterial infection
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Burnie, James Peter; Matthews, Ruth Christine
LOCATION: UK,
ASSIGNEE: Neutec Pharma PLC

PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200485637 A1 DATE: 20041007
APPLICATION: WO 2004GB1383 (20040325) *GB 20036782 (20030325)
PAGES: 42 pp. CODEN: PI XXXD2 LANGUAGE: English

PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:

CLASS: C12N-009/02A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BW; BY;
BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; EG; ES; FI; GB; GD;
GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS;
LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NA; NI; NO; NZ; OM; PG; PH; PL;
PT; RO; RU; SC; SD; SE; SG; SK; SL; SY; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US;
UZ; VC; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW DESIGNATED REGIONAL: BW; GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ;
SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM; AT; BE;
BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PL;
PT; RO; SE; SI; SK; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE;
SN; TD; TG

54/3, K/4 (Item 4 from file: 399)
DI ALCG(R) File 399: CA SEARCH(R)
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105131784 CA: 105(15) 131784 JOURNAL
Immunoblotting to demonstrate antigenic and immunogenic differences among nine standard strains of Clostridium difficile
AUTHOR(S): Heard, Shelly R.; Rasmussen, Barbara; Matthews, Ruth C.; Tabaqchali, Soad
LOCATION: Dep. Med. Microbiol., St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Med. Coll., London, UK, EC1A 7BE
JOURNAL: J. Clin. Microbiol. DATE: 1986 VOLUME: 24 NUMBER: 3 PAGES: 384-7 CODEN: JCM DW ISSN: 0095-1137 LANGUAGE: English
? s clostridium and (lactate and dehydrogenase)
290576 CLOSTRIDIUM
675628 LACTATE
1225788 DEHYDROGENASE
S55 935 CLOSTRIDIUM AND (LACTATE AND DEHYDROGENASE)
? s s55 and difficile
935 S55
95957 DIFFICILE
S56 154 S55 AND DIFFICILE
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S57 71 RD (unique items)
? s s57 and (immunogen or antigen?)
71 S57
46199 IMMUNOGEN
5661503 ANTI GEN?
S58 26 S57 AND (IMMUNOGEN OR ANTI GEN?)
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 393.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S59 26 RD (unique items)
? t s59/3, k/1-26
>>>KWC option is not available in file(s): 399

59/3, K/1 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DI ALCG(R) File 34: Sci Search(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2010 The Thomson Corp. All rights reserved.

20704114 Genuine Article#: 603XQ No. References: 42
Title: The Effects of Substituted Cyclodextrins on the Colloidal and Conformational Stability of Selected Proteins
Author: Samra HS (REPRINT); He F; Bhamhani A; Pipkin JD; Zimmer R; Joshi SB; Mdaugh CR
Corporate Source: Univ Kansas, Dept Pharmaceut Chem, Macromol & Vaccine Stabilizat Lab, Lawrence//KS/66047 (REPRINT); Univ Kansas, Dept Pharmaceut Chem Macromol & Vaccine Stabilizat Lab, Lawrence//KS/66047; CyDex Pharmaceut Inc, Lenexa//KS/66214
Journal: JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 2010, V99, N6 (JUN), P 2800-2818
ISSN: 0022-3549 Publication Date: 20100600

Digital Object Identifier: 10.1002/jps.22053

Publisher: JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 111 RIVER ST, HOBOKEN, NJ 07030 USA

Funding: The authors would like to thank Dr. Wendy L. Pickering for the expression and purification of the LcrV used in the study. We also are grateful to Acambis, Inc. (Cambridge, MA) for providing Toxoid A and Human Genome Sciences, Inc. (Rockville, MD) for providing FGF-10. The study was financially supported by CyDex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Lenexa, KS).

Funding Organization -- Grant Number:

CyDex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Lenexa, KS)

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

... Abstract: mechanism by which cyclodextrins stabilize proteins. The three proteins examined in this study are the Clostridium difficile Toxoid A, Yersinia pestis low-calcium response V or V antigen (LcrV), and fibroblast growth factor 10 (FGF-10). These three pharmaceutically relevant proteins differ in...

... Identifiers: ETHER BETA-CYCLODEXTRINS; FIBROBLAST-GROWTH-FACTOR; PHARMACEUTICAL APPLICATIONS; INCLUSION COMPLEXATION; LACTATE-DEHYDROGENASE; THERMAL-STABILITY; AGGREGATION; BINDING; EXCIPENTS; 2-HYDROXYPROPYL-BETA-CYCLODEXTRIN

59/3, K/2 (Item 1 from file: 72)

DIALOG(R) File 72: EMBASE

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0081025265 EMBASE/Medline No: 2006085246

Safety, pharmacokinetics and influence on the intestinal flora of BAY 12-8039 (moxifloxacin hydrochloride) after oral administration in healthy male subjects

Ohnishi A.; Toyoki T.; Yoshi kawa K.; Hashizume K.; Tanigawa T.; Tanaka T.; Komori T.

Department of Internal Medicine, Jikei University School of Medicine
CORRESP. AUTHOR/AFFILI: Ohnishi A.: Department of Internal Medicine, Jikei University School of Medicine

Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Jpn. Pharmacol. Ther.) (Japan) December 1, 2005, 33/10 (1029-1045)

CODEN: YACHD ISSN: 0386-3603

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: Japanese SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 33

... weeks after the final dose. There were no changes in aerobes and fungi. In addition, Clostridium difficile D-1 antigen was not found. Conclusion: Single oral doses of 100 mg to 600 mg and multiple ...

DRUG DESCRIPTION:

alanine amidotransferase--endogenous compound--ec; aspartate amidotransferase--endogenous compound--ec; lactate dehydrogenase--endogenous compound--ec; placebo; triacylglycerol lipase--endogenous compound--ec

MEDICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

... CAS REGISTRY NO.: 9014-30-6 (alanine amidotransferase); 9000-97-9 (aspartate amidotransferase); 9001-60-9 (lactate dehydrogenase); 151096-09-2 (moxifloxacin); 9001-62-1 (triacylglycerol lipase)

59/3, K/3 (Item 2 from file: 72)

DIALOG(R) File 72: EMBASE

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0078596071 EMBASE/ Medline No: 2001202372
 Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma or intravascular lymphomatosis:
 Report of a case diagnosed by testicle biopsy
 Van Droogenbroeck J.; Altintas S.; Pollefliet C.; Schroyens W.; Berneman Z.
 Department of Hematology, University Hospital Antwerp, Wilrijkstraat 10,
 2650 Edegem, Belgium
 CORRESP. AUTHOR/ AFFILI: Van Droogenbroeck J.: Department of Hematology,
 University Hospital Antwerp, Wilrijkstraat 10, 2650 Edegem, Belgium
 CORRESP. AUTHOR EMAIL: jan.van.droogenbroeck@za.uia.ac.be

Annals of Hematology (Ann. Hematol.) (Germany) June 29, 2001, 80/5
 (316-318)
 CODEN: ANHEE ISSN: 0939-5555
 DOI: 10.1007/s002770000268
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article RECORD TYPE: Abstract
 LANGUAGE: English SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 20

DRUG DESCRIPTIONS:

... amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid--intravenous drug administration--iv; C reactive protein--endogenous compound--ec; CD5 antigen--endogenous compound--ec; cefepime--drug therapy--dt; cyclophosphamide--drug combination--cb; cyclophosphamide--drug therapy--dt...

... hemoglobin--endogenous compound--ec; immunoglobulin G--endogenous compound--ec; immunoglobulin kappa chain--endogenous compound--ec; lactate dehydrogenase--endogenous compound--ec; metylenprednisolone--intravenous drug administration--iv; metronidazole--drug therapy--dt; prednisolone--drug combination...

MEDICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

... blood culture; cancer combination chemotherapy; Candida albicans; candidiasis--drug therapy--dt; case report; clinical examination; Clostridium difficile; echography; edema; Enterobacter cloacae; epidemiology; human; hypocalbuminemia; interstitial pneumonia; lactate dehydrogenase blood level; lethargy; male; monoclonal immunoglobulin nemia; priority journal; pyrexia of unknown origin; sweating
 ... CAS REGISTRY NO.: 73-4 (flucconazole); 9008-02-0 (hemoglobin); 97794-27-9 (immunoglobulin G); 9001-60-9 (lactate dehydrogenase); 6923-42-8...

59/3, K/4 (Item 3 from file: 72)
 DI ALCG(R) File 72: EMBASE
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0075821767 EMBASE/ Medline No: 1994253272
 Infusional cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and etoposide in HIV-related non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: A follow-up report of a highly active regimen
 Sparano J.A.; Wernick P.H.; Strack M.; Leaf A.; Becker N.H.; Sarta C.; Carney D.; Elkinton R.; Shah M.; Valentine E.S.; Dutcher J.P.
 Albert Einstein Cancer Center, Montefiore Medical Center, 111 East 210th Street, Bronx, NY 10467, United States
 CORRESP. AUTHOR/ AFFILI: Sparano J.A.: Albert Einstein Cancer Center, Montefiore Medical Center, 111 East 210th Street, Bronx, NY 10467, United States

Leukemia and Lymphoma (LEUK. LYMPHOMA) (United Kingdom) August 18, 1994, 14/3-4 (263-271)

CODEN: LELYE ISSN: 1042-8194

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

cd4 antigen; cd8 antigen

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

adult; article; aspergillosis--side effect--si; blood toxicity--side effect--si; clinical article; clostridium difficile; colitis--side effect--si; drug efficacy; female; fever--side effect--si; follow up; herpes labialis--side effect--si; human; human immunodeficiency virus infection; intravenous drug administration; lactate dehydrogenase blood level; lymphocyte count; male; meningitis; neutropenia--side effect--si; opportunistic infection--side effect--si...

59/3, K/5 (Item 1 from file: 135)
 DALOG(R) File 135: NewsRx Weekly Reports
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0000419002 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Recent research focus of reports from University of Pittsburgh, U.S. Pharma Business Week, January 22, 2007, p. 1064

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 1041

... for nuclear viability. This was accompanied by little or no protection against 6-hydroxydopamine-induced lactate dehydrogenase release, decline in ATP, or reduction in (³H)dopamine uptake. The antioxidant, N-acetyl...

...S.

Study 2: According to a study from the United States, ozone (O₃) exposure impairs antigen-specific immunity but activates interleukin (IL)-7-induced proliferation of CD4-CD8- thymocytes in balb...

... killer (NK) cell activity and the proliferation potential of spleen T cells to a specific antigen stimulus. Immunological function assays indicated that O₃ exposure attenuated the proliferation of spleen mononuclear...

...in this mouse model."

Feng and colleagues published their study in the (Ozone exposure impairs antigen-specific immunity but activates IL-7-induced proliferation of CD4-CD8- thymocytes in balb/c...).

DESCRIPTORS: Clostridium difficile; Diagnostics; Environment; Environmental Health; Genotyping; Nosocomial Transmission; Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh; U.S.; United States; University of...

59/3, K/6 (Item 1 from file: 357)

DALOG(R) File 357: Derwent Biotech Res.
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0465554 DBR Accession No.: 2009-11190 PATENT

New vaccine composition comprises immune stimulating complex, saccharide antigen and aluminating adjuvant, used for preparing medicament for treating clinical condition, e.g. bacteremia, meningitis, and pneumonia, in an individual - pharmaceutical composition comprising immune stimulating complex, saccharide antigen and aluminating adjuvant, useful as vaccine for

treatment and prevention of bacteraemia, meningitis and pneumonia
 AUTHOR: KIRKBY N S; SCHIOTZ T A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: NORDIC VACCINE AS 2009
 PATENT NUMBER: WO 2009106085 PATENT DATE: 20090903 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
 2009-N26027 (200961)
 PRIMARY APPLICANT NO.: DK 2008691 APPLICANT DATE: 20080519
 NATIONAL APPLICANT NO.: WO 2009DK50047 APPLICANT DATE: 20090227
 LANGUAGE: English

New vaccine composition comprises immune stimulating complex, saccharide antigen and alumum containing adjuvant, used for preparing medicament for treating clinical condition, e.g. bacteraemia, meningitis, and pneumonia, in an individual - pharmaceutical composition comprising immune stimulating complex, saccharide antigen and alumum containing adjuvant, useful as vaccine for treatment and prevention of bacteraemia, meningitis and...
 ... ABSTRACT: with at least one carrier protein designated carrier protein A; (b) at least one saccharide antigen attached to a carrier protein designated carrier protein B; and (c) at least one alumum...
 ... PorB (from *Neisseria meningitidis*), *Haemophilus influenzae* protein D (PD), heat shock protein, *Plasmodium falciparum* pf g27, lactate dehydrogenase peptide, glycoprotein (gp120) of HIV, pertussis proteins, cytokines, lymphokines, artificial proteins comprising multiple human CD4+ T cell epitopes from various pathogen derived antigens, pneumococcal surface protein, iron uptake proteins, serum proteins, immunoglobulins and hormones. Preferably, the carrier protein...
 ... from tetanus toxin, diphtheria toxin, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* exotoxin A, toxin A and toxin B of *Clostridium difficile*, tetanus toxoid, fragment C of tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid, pertussis toxoid, pneumolysin mutations of pneumolysin...
 ... with lower toxicity. Additionally, the carrier protein A is selected from lipopeptides, Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and variants of HBsAg sharing at least 70% sequence identity with HBsAg of SEQ...
 ... carrier protein A is incorporated into the immune stimulating complex. The at least one saccharide antigen is derived from a microbial organism. It is derived from encapsulated bacteria. Preferably, it is...
 ... *Haemophilus influenzae* type B or from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. One or more different *Streptococcus pneumoniae* saccharide antigens are attached to carrier protein B, and where each dosage unit of the vaccine composition comprises at the most 1 µg of each of the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* saccharide antigens. At least one saccharide antigen is derived from *Neisseria meningitidis*, group B *Streptococcus*, or derived from *Salmonella enterica*. The vaccine composition comprises more than one different saccharide antigen, where at least 50-90% of the saccharide antigens are derived from encapsulated bacteria. All saccharide antigens are derived from encapsulated bacteria. The composition comprises 2-200 different saccharide antigens. The alumum containing adjuvant is selected from alumum potassium sulfate (AlK(SO₄)₂), alumum sodium...
 ... adjuvant to which the immune stimulating complex associated with carrier protein A and the saccharide antigen attached to the carrier protein B is adsorbed. Preferably, the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from *Haemophilus influenzae*, and where the clinical condition is one or more selected from...

... meningitis, cellulitis, osteomyelitis, epiglottitis and joint infections; the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from *Neisseria meningitidis* and where the clinical condition is one or more selected from bacterial meningitis and meningoococcal septicemia; the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from Group B *Streptococcus* and where the clinical condition is one or more selected...

... and perinatal group B streptococcal (GBS) disease; the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from *Salmonella enterica* Serovar Typhi and where the clinical condition is typhoid fever; the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from *Salmonella enterica* Serovar typhi muri um and where the clinical condition is gastroenteritis; or the vaccine composition comprises at least one saccharide antigen derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and where the clinical condition is one or more selected from...

... encapsulated bacteria. It can also be used for inducing an immune response to the saccharide antigen and to carrier protein A. The composition and methods are useful for treating clinical condition...

DESCRIPTION: pharmaceutical comp., immune stimulating complex, saccharide antigen, albumin containing adjuvant, appl., vaccine, bacteremia, meningitis, pneumonia therapy, prevention neuroprotective virucide antiinflammatory immunosuppressive antipyretic...

59/3, K/7 (Item 2 from file: 357)
 DIALOG(R) File 357: Derwent Biotech Res.
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0351586 DBR Accession No.: 2004-23878 PATENT
 New *Clostridium difficile* lactate dehydrogenase polypeptide and nucleic acid, useful for treating *Clostridium difficile* infection in humans and animals - for infection diagnosis and therapy
 AUTHOR: BURNIE J P; MATTHEWS R C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: NEUTEC PHARMA PLC 2004
 PATENT NUMBER: WO 200485637 PATENT DATE: 20041007 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2004-737325 (200472)
 PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: GB 20036782 APPLIC. DATE: 20030325
 NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2004GB1383 APPLIC. DATE: 20040325
 LANGUAGE: English

New *Clostridium difficile* lactate dehydrogenase polypeptide and nucleic acid, useful for treating *Clostridium difficile* infection in humans and animals - for infection diagnosis and therapy
 ABSTRACT: DERMENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A *Clostridium difficile* lactate dehydrogenase (1) comprises an amino acid sequence comprising 311 amino acids (SEQ ID NO. 2), or...
 ... 2); (4) a process for producing a polypeptide comprising (1); (5) an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against (1); (6) a method of manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of *C. difficile* infection; (7) a medicament comprising an amount of an antibiotic and an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against (1); (8) a method of treatment of *C. difficile* infection; (9) a diagnostic test method for detecting the presence in a sample of (1)...
 ... test method for detecting the presence in a sample of antibody specific against a *C. difficile* lactate dehydrogenase; (11) a diagnostic test kit for performing a diagnostic test method above; and

(12) a pharmaceutical pack for the treatment of a *C difficile* infection comprising an amount of an antibiotic and an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against (1). BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation (claimed): Producing a polypeptide comprising the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase comprises culturing the host cell for the production of the polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide...

... vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame so that a polypeptide comprising the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase may be expressed by a cell transformed with the vector. The isolated nucleic acid molecule...

... to a promoter sequence. Preferred Method: Manufacturing a medicament for the treatment of a *C difficile* infection comprises the use of an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against a *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase. Treating *C difficile* infection comprises administering to a patient in need an amount of an antibiotic and an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against a *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase. The antibiotic is vancomycin, ramoplanin, teicoplanin, or metronidazole. The infection is due to *C difficile*. The bacterium is also resistant to treatment by the antibiotic alone. Detecting the presence in a sample of a *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase comprises: (a) contacting the sample with an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment specific against the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase; (b) detecting any antibody-antigen binding reaction; and (c) correlating the results of detection in (b) with the presence of the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase in the sample. Detecting the presence in a sample of antibody specific against a *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase; (b) detecting any antibody-antigen binding reaction; and (c) correlating the results of detection in (b) with the presence of antibody specific against the *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase in the sample. The sample is a sample from a patient. ACTIVITY - Antibacterial. Assays are...

... but no biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given. USE - The antibody or an antigen-binding fragment, and the medicament are useful for the treatment or diagnosis of human or animal body. The medicament is useful for the treatment of a *C difficile* infection (claimed). The *C difficile* lactate dehydrogenase and nucleic acid encoding it is useful for the treatment of *C difficile* infection. EXAMPLE - Clostridium difficile NCTC 11204 was cultured under anaerobic conditions in medium containing 2% (w/v) protease peptone...

DESCRIPTIONS: Clostridium difficile lactate-dehydrogenase isolated, antibody, appl. in infection diagnosis, therapy bacterium enzyme EC 1.1.1.27 (23, 48)

59/3, K/8 (Item 1 from file: 457)
 DiALOG(R) File 457: The Lancet
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0000124934

** USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT**

Letters to the editor

Anonymous

The Lancet vol. 348, 9022 PP: 263 Jul 27, 1996 DOCUMENT TYPE:
 Page 11

PERIODICAL LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: New; Full text
LENGTH: 14 Pages WORD COUNT: 14379

ABSTRACT:

... and MALT lymphoma of the stomach has been established. 2 Chronic exposure to microorganisms related antigens is thought to induce hyperplasia of the MALT from which the neoplastic population develops, and ...

... do not normally bear lymphoid tissue; however, such tissue may appear as a result of antigenic stimulation. Although no association between salivary-gland MALT lymphoma and H pylori infection has yet...

TEXT:

... regression to the mean or artifact may account for the effects of marimastat on cancer antigens. We disagree. The 19 patients they quote are from an abstract prepared 6 months before...

... the meeting. Simultaneously, in London, the company released results on 232 patients treated in cancer-antigen trials of similar design in ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, and colorectal cancers. These studies examined a... consider that longer observation periods are more reliable for determining rates of rise of cancer antigens. We agree. We are aware of temporal variation in cancer-antigen levels. However, in initial clinical trials we were able to justify only 4 weeks treatment...

... of sound scientific practice. In the event, we were able to obtain many historical cancer-antigen concentrations and many patients continued treatment after 4 weeks, allowing longer periods of observation. We...

... before.

Our data make it clear that marimastat reduces the rate of rise of cancer antigens in the four types of cancer studied. We are now going on to do a... and MALT lymphoma of the stomach has been established. 2 Chronic exposure to microorganisms related antigens is thought to induce hyperplasia of the MALT from which the neoplastic population develops, and...

... do not normally bear lymphoid tissue; however, such tissue may appear as a result of antigenic stimulation. Although no association between salivary-gland MALT lymphoma and H pylori infection has yet...

... mechanisms include direct infection of salivary gland tissue by H pylori or recirculation of organisms related antigens from another site of infection. Because there was no evidence of lymphoma outside of the... substrate saturation and optimum pH, &c) one would expect that 1 IU of, for example, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) should catalyse the dehydrogenation of 1 µmol per minute of lactate in the above conditions. This is, however, incorrect: 1 IU of LDH is usually meant...

... is a much lower amount of enzyme than that required to oxidise 1 µmol of lactate per minute to pyruvate; this is attributable to the fact that reaction rates are different...

... directions, taking into account the negative change in free energy (ΔG°) in the direction of lactate ($\Delta G^\circ = -6 \text{ kcal/mol}$). Hence the enzyme unit is different in opposite directions-there... admission was also normal. Faecal cultures were negative for aerobic and microaerophilic bacterial pathogens and Clostridium difficile toxin. Faecal specimens contained some erythrocytes, a few vacuolar B hominis, ... of magnitude. This is an extremely resistant virus that survives water, and in an antigen positive, chronically infected patient, the virus attains high blood levels. With all these viruses,

10550410.txt
perinatal... drive B-cell proliferation (as in the case of Epstein-Barr virus), or induce chronic antigen stimulation. Helicobacter pylori, 3 herpesviruses (HHV-8), lymphotropic viruses (HTLV-I and HTLV-II), and...
CAPTIONS:

Figure: Percent change in cancer antigens with different doses of mastomastat

Figure: Whole-body PET image of a man lying supine...

CITED REFERENCES:

59/3, K/9 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R) File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
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03452915 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 170379830 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

) The HIV-Positive Patient in the ED: HIV/AIDS Update for 2006. Part II.
Emergency Medicine Reports, NA

April 17,
2006

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Newsletter ISSN: 0746-2506 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Full text TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional

WORD COUNT: 14418 LINE COUNT: 01163

... arterial blood gas, which will show hypoxemia and an increased alveolar-arterial (A-a) gradient. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) is elevated in PCP, but this has a low specificity and sensitivity for PCP... the meninges, basal ganglia, and cortical gray matter. The most useful test is the cryptococcal antigen test using CSF as it is nearly 100% sensitive and specific. 18 Serum cryptococcal antigen tests also are helpful, but slightly less sensitive. Identification of yeast with India ink staining...

... The most common opportunistic infections causing acute diarrhea in AIDS patients are *Salmonella* and *C. difficile*. Chronic diarrhea is caused by multiple opportunistic including *Cryptosporidium parvum*, *Microsporidia*, CMV, and MAC.

Several...

... dose, then 2 mg after each unformed stool, max 16 mg a day). Remember that *Clostridium difficile* can complicate antibiotic use. While HIV-positive patients are not at higher risk for this bacteria as they are with *Salmonella*, *C. difficile* diarrhea occurs frequently as AIDS patients often use antibiotics. Treatment for *C. difficile* diarrhea is with metronidazole (Flagyl 500 mg PO TID for 10-14 days).

Neoplasms. Kaposi... RNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or HIV culture or tests detecting the p24 HIV antigen should be used in those children younger than 18 months. Of these, HIV culture is...

...Lung. Med Clin North Am 1996; 80: 775-801.

17. Quist J, Hill AR. Serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, tuberculosis, and bacterial pneumonia. Chest 1995; 108: 415-418.

18...

59/3, K/10 (Item 2 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R) File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
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02936592 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 96416601 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Autism: an extreme challenge to integrative medicine. Part II: medical management. (Autism). (Brief Article)

Kidd, Parris M

Alternative Medicine Review, 7, 6, 472(28)

Dec,
2002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN:

1089-5159 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Full Text TARGET AUDIENCE:

Academic; Professional

WORD COUNT: 16634 LINE COUNT: 01466

... mg for a 70 kg adult) were administered with 10 mg/kg/day of magnesium lactate to 11 autistic children for eight weeks; behavior significantly improved and no adverse effects were... contain tryptamine-like substances. Assays for IAG are not routinely available and are easily contaminated.

Clostridium bacteria that can produce neutrotoxins in the intestines can also elevate IAG. A minimally absorbable...

...chronic tetanus infection of the gut as an underlying cause of autism in some individuals. Clostridium tetani is a ubiquitous anaerobic bacterium that is opportunistic in the gut and produces a... or other etiologic triggers; (1) (2) maternal toxic burden, maternal antibodies against the child's antigens, and prenatal contribution to autism risk; (122) (3) interactions between immune or detoxification impairment and...

...intolerances, "leaky gut" -- increased permeability to poorly digested food particles, peptides, microbial toxins, and other antigenic and metabolically active substances

Liver: impaired detoxification capacity, often with low cysteine, taurine, or glutathione...

...6, 68) and others (69)

- * PKU variants
- * 5-Phosphorylpyrophosphate deficiency
- * Fragile X
- * Linosine 5-phosphate dehydrogenase weakness
- * Histidinemia/Histiduria
- * Lesch-Nyhan disease
- * Adenosine deaminase (ADA) weakness
- * Adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency
- * ADA binding protein weakness
- * 5'-Nucleotidase superactivity
- * Dihydroxyribose dehydrogenase deficiency

Table 4. Nutrient Supplementation for Heavy Metal Detoxification in Autistic Individuals (28)

* A hypoallergenic... 2000; 15: 429-435.

(72.) Gorbach SL, Chang TW, Goldin B. Successful treatment of relapsing Clostridium difficile colitis with Lactobacillus GG. Lancet 1987; 2: 1519.

(73.) Reichenbach KL, Holte K, Hamberger A...

...children with autistic disorder. J Pediatr 1999; 135: 559-563.

(81.) Bolte ER. Autism and Clostridium tetani. Med Hypotheses 1998; 51: 133-144.

(82.) Babarczy E, Szabo G, Tellegdy G. Effects...

01600602 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17231887 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Phase II trial of (super 131) I-B1 (anti-CD20) antibody therapy with
autologous stem cell transplantation for relapsed B cell lymphomas.
Press, Oliver W.; Eary, Janet F.; Appelbaum, Frederick R.; Martin, Paul J.;
Nelp, WI B.; Glenn, Stephan; Fisher, Darrell R.; Porter, Bruce; Matthews,
Dana C.; Goolley, Ted; Bernstein, Irwin D.
The Lancet, v346, n8971, p336(5)

August 5,
1995

PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0099-5355 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Full Text; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 4332 LINE COUNT: 00378

... IV disease, nine stage III disease, and one had stage II disease.
11 had increased lactate dehydrogenase concentrations (>250 U/L). Patients had been heavily pretreated, receiving a mean of three different... minor infections occurred in five patients: three cases of Herpes simplex stomatitis, one case of Clostridium difficile colitis, two Staphylococcus epidermidis catheter infections, and one case of staphylococcal cystitis. Three patients contracted...
... from several institutions have reported encouraging response rates with radiolabelled monoclonal antibodies targeting various surface antigens expressed on haematological malignancies. (21)(22)(23)(24)(25)(26)(27)(28)(29)(30)(31)... monoclonal antibody OKB7 in patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: effects of tumor burden and antigen expression. *J Clin Oncol* 1990; 8: 792-803.
(23) Vriesendorp HM, Herbst JM, Germack MA...

59/3, K/12 (Item 1 from file: 444)
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00127794
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Transmission of Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus by Organ Transplantation (Original Articles)

Fischer, Staci A.; Graham, Mary Beth; Kuehnert, Matthew J.; Kottler, Camille N.; Srinivasan, Arjun; Marty, Francisco M.; Comer, James A.; Guarner, Jeannette; Paddock, Christopher D.; DeMeo, Dawn L.; Shi, Eh, Win-Ju; Erickson, Bobbie R.; Bandy, Utpal; DeMaria, Alfred, Jr.; Davis, Jeffrey P.; Delmonico, Francis L.; Pavlin, Boris; Likos, Anna; Vincent, Martin J.; Sealy, Tara K.; Goldsmith, Cynthia S.; Jernigan, Daniel B.; Rollin, Pierre E.; Packard, Michelle M.; Patel, Mitesh; Rowland, Courtney; Helfand, Rita F.; Nichol, Stuart T.; Fishman, Jay A.; Ksiazek, Thomas; Zaki, Sherif R.; the LCMV in Transplant Recipients Investigation Team

The New England Journal of Medicine

May 25, 2006; 354 (21), pp 2235-2249

LINE COUNT: 00606 WORD COUNT: 08371

TEXT

... blood, and stool were negative, as were studies of the stool for leukocytes, ova, parasites, Clostridium difficile, giardia, cryptosporidium, Yersinia enterocolitica, and rotavirus. Tacrolimus was discontinued because of concern about the worsening...

... administered for suspected acute graft rejection. Fever and hypotension

persisted, with increases in amylase and lactate dehydrogenase levels. The cause of his multi organ failure was unclear. He had a cardiac arrest and...

...red and hematoxylin counterstain; monoclonal anti-LCMV antibody). Panel C shows immunohistochemical staining of LCMV antigens in lung tissue from the lung recipient (monoclonal anti-LCMV antibody). The image in Panel ...

...infiltrates in the liver recipient (hematoxylin and eosin). Panel E shows immunohistochemical staining of viral antigens in the transplanted liver (monoclonal anti-Lassa virus antibody). Panel F shows immunohistochemical staining of LCMV antigens in the donor kidney of Kidney Recipient 1 (monoclonal anti-LCMV antibody). Panel G shows immunohistochemical staining of viral antigens in the skin of Kidney Recipient 2 (monoclonal anti-Lassa virus antibody). All micrographs are...
...Hamster, and Organ Recipients in the 2005 Cluster. Red staining indicates the presence of LCMV antigens. The image in Panel A contains no immunohistochemical evidence of LCMV in choroid plexus from the donor. Panel B shows antigens in the kidney tubules of the donor's household hamster. Panel C shows LCMV antigens in lung tissue obtained at autopsy from the lung recipient; there are extensive hyaline-membrane formation and viral antigens in the interstitium. Panel D shows LCMV antigens in liver tissue obtained at autopsy from the liver recipient; viral antigens delineate the hepatocyte cytoplasmic membrane. Panel E shows LCMV antigens in a kidney specimen obtained at autopsy from Kidney Recipient B; viral antigens in endothelial cells are entering and exiting the glomerulus. Panel F shows LCMV antigens in a colon sample obtained at autopsy from Kidney Recipient B, with viral antigens in the muscularis mucosae and mucous cells of colonic glands. Panel G shows LCMV antigens in a kidney biopsy specimen from Kidney Recipient A, who survived; viral antigens are in endothelial cells of the renal interstitium. (The studies shown in Panels A, B...focus in multiple tissues, with a notable absence of infiltrates and viral inclusions. LCMV antigens present in some tissues (e.g., the gastrointestinal tract and skin) correlated with clinical symptoms (e.g., diarrhea and erythema or pustular rash, respectively). Antigens were identified in the leptomeninges of some patients in both clusters. However, signs of meningeal...)

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00126734
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Case 25-2005: A 40-Year-Old Man with Prolonged Fever and Weight Loss (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Kasper, Dennis L.; Sahani, Dushyant; Madraj, Joseph.

The New England Journal of Medicine

Aug 18, 2005; 353 (7), pp 713-722

LINE COUNT: 00389 WORD COUNT: 05368

TEXT

...presence of IgG antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latent membrane protein and EBV nuclear antigen were positive; those for IgM anti-EBV antibodies, hepatitis B antigen and antibody, and antimitochondrial antibodies were negative. Antinuclear antibodies were present at a titer of ...

10550410.txt

... became increasingly abnormal. Alkaline phosphatase rose to a very high level, and the level of lactate dehydrogenase was high, with ongoing elevation of hepatocellular enzymes. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate continued to rise...

CLINICAL REFERENCES

... Stojek B, et al. Acute appendicitis: the role of enterotoxigenic strains of *Bacteroides fragilis* and *Clostridium difficile*. *Med Sci Monit* 2001; 7: 382-6.

27. Madsell DM, Morris DM, Fry DE. Peritoneal...

59/3, K/14 (Item 3 from file: 444)
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00123694
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 14-2003: A 73-Year-Old Woman with Pneumonia and Progressive Respiratory Failure (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Waxman, Aaron B.; Shepard, Jo-Anne O.; Mark, Eugene J.
The New England Journal of Medicine
May 8, 2003; 348 (19), pp 1902-1912
LINE COUNT: 00569 WORD COUNT: 07864

TEXT

... amylase transferase, and alkaline phosphatase were normal. Ceftriaxone and azithromycin were administered intravenously. A test for *Clostridium difficile* toxin was negative, and an examination of the stool showed no leukocytes, ova, or parasites... Two sputum specimens contained a few neutrophils, with no microorganisms. Tests for adenovirus antigen and for parainfluenza virus types 1, 2, and 3 antigens were normal. The result of a test for legionella microorganisms was pending. A right-sided...

... deciliter; globulin, 0.6 g per deciliter), the amylase level 10 U per liter, the lactate dehydrogenase level 127 U per liter, and the pH 7.40; a culture was sterile. Vancomycin...

... the sediment contained 3 to 5 red cells per low-power field. Tests for *C. difficile* toxin and for protozoal and helminthic ova in the stool were negative. A blood culture... The results of many additional tests were pending. Another stool specimen was positive for *C. difficile* toxin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was given... titer of 1:128 or higher suggests acute legionellosis. A highly sensitive and specific urinary-antigen test is available to detect *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 in patients with pneumonia. This organism accounts for approximately 70 percent of *L. pneumophila* infections, and antigens from the organism persist in the urine for weeks after the initiation of antimicrobial therapy... the biopsy specimen were negative for legionella, chlamydia, mycoplasma, and mycobacteria. A test for legionella antigen in the urine was negative. The common causes of bronchiolitis obliterans with organizing pneumonia are...

CLINICAL REFERENCES

... 79-82.

17. Kohler RB, Winn WC Jr, Wheat LJ. Onset and duration of urinary antigen excretion in Legionnaires disease. *J Clin Microbiol* 1984; 20: 605-7.

18. Wight L, King...

59/3, K/15 (Item 4 from file: 444)
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00123646
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 13-2003: A 14-Month-Old Boy with Hepatomegaly, Perianal Lesions, and a Bony Lump on the Forehead (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Usmani, G. Naheed; Westra, Sjirk J.; Younes, Souhad.

The New England Journal of Medicine

Apr 24, 2003; 348 (17), pp 1692-1701

LINE COUNT: 00550 WORD COUNT: 07601

TEXT

... bowel disease. A liquid stool specimen showed no protozoal or helminthic ova; a test for Clostridium difficile toxin was negative, and a stool culture grew normal enteric flora. An upper gastrointestinal series ... due to small, subcutaneous, bluish, nontender tumor nodules, which are usually seen in infants. The lactate dehydrogenase level is invariably elevated at the time of the diagnosis. Because the typical features of...

... consistent with the presence of a lymphoma, the indirect biochemical markers -- his low level of lactate dehydrogenase and normal level of uric acid -- are not.

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Patients with acute myeloid... and dendritic-cell neoplasms. It is now recognized as a neoplasm of Langerhans' cells, the antigen-presenting dendritic cells that typically reside in the epidermis. A study of the X-linked...

... combination of morphologic and immunophenotypic features. The gold standard is the expression of CD1a, an antigen expressed by normal Langerhans' cells and immature thymic T cells; S-100 protein is also...

59/3, K/16 (Item 5 from file: 444)
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00120876
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 35-2000: An 82-Year-Old Woman with Bilateral Adrenal Masses and Low-Grade Fever (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Udelsman, Robert; Dong, Henry Y.

The New England Journal of Medicine

Nov 16, 2000; 343 (20), pp 1477-1483

LINE COUNT: 00403 WORD COUNT: 05570

TEXT

... began to pass three or more loose stools daily, without bleeding. A stool specimen contained Clostridium difficile toxin; another antibiotic was prescribed, and a repeated test for C. difficile toxin was negative. The diarrhea subsided. The cataract extraction was uneventful, and she returned to... adrenal insufficiency may present with gastrointestinal symptoms, hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and hypotension. (Ref. 3, 35) The lactate dehydrogenase level is often, but not

10550410.txt
always, elevated. (Ref. 30, 33, 35) Increased skin pigmentation has... stains on a frozen-section specimen revealed staining of the cells for the B-cell antigen CD20 (recognized by antibody L26) and for the leukocyte common antigen (CD45). The cells lacked detectable surface immunoglobulin heavy and light chains and cytokeratin. Both the...
...at the time of presentation, which indicates extensive adrenal destruction, and a high level of lactate dehydrogenase.

...
...the adrenal masses decreased to about a quarter of their initial size. The level of lactate dehydrogenase became almost normal but then began to increase. The patient subsequently had bilateral facial Bell

59/3, K/17 (Item 6 from file: 444)
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 7-2000: A 23-Year-Old Man with Hemolytic Anemia and Bloody Diarrhea (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Giff, Ira A.; Compton, Carolyn C.
The New England Journal of Medicine
Mar 9, 2000; 342 (10), pp 722-728
LINE COUNT: 00472 WORD COUNT: 06526

TEXT
...no ova or parasites, a stool culture yielded no intestinal pathogens, and a test for Clostridium difficile toxin was negative. On further questioning, the patient reported no history of arthralgia, oral ulcers...that are helpful in evaluating the anemia include the marked reticulocytosis, the hyperbilirubinemia, the elevated lactate dehydrogenase level, and the decreased haptoglobin level, which are diagnostic of hemolytic anemia. Findings on the...to oxidative hemolysis of the Heinz-body type, especially in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency affecting the red cells. (Ref. 28...)

...red cells, (Ref. 23) but it has been hypothesized that absorption of non-red-cell antigens across the diseased colonic mucosa leads to the production of antibodies that cross-react with...

...type, it is especially difficult to accept the proposed pathogenetic relation between transcolonic absorption of antigens and the production of anti-erythrocyte autoantibodies...

59/3, K/18 (Item 7 from file: 444)
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00118182
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 19-1998: A 70-Year-Old Man with Diarrhea, Polyarthritides, and a History of Reiter's Syndrome (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Shmerling, Robert H.; Caliendo, Angel M
Page 19

The New England Journal of Medicine
Jun 18, 1998; 338 (25), pp 1830-1836
LINE COUNT: 00500 WORD COUNT: 06912

TEXT

... were the levels of urea nitrogen, creatinine, glucose, uric acid, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, electrolytes, and lactate dehydrogenase. The results of other laboratory tests are shown in Tables 1 and 2. [Table 1... syndrome, but other microbes have been implicated, including group A streptococcus, *Staphylococcus aureus*, campylobacter, *Clostridium difficile*, intestinal parasites, and mycobacterial species...]

... use rather than by true infection. There are rare reports of reactive arthritis after *C. difficile* colitis. (Ref. 19) The dental work may have exposed the patient to bacterial antigens that provoked reactive arthritis, but his antibiotic treatment was apparently adequate, and such antigens seldom cause reactive arthritis... cause the disorder. Serum sickness, an immunologic reaction after exposure to medications or other foreign antigens, can cause fever and arthritis but is usually accompanied by rash and arthralgia rather than... infectious cause, with cultures of blood and stool and testing for the toxin of *C. difficile*. The guidelines include an algorithm for oligoarthralgia, which specifies joint aspiration early in the evaluation...

... At a clinicalopathological conference, it is tempting to favor a rare disease such as *C. difficile* reactive arthritis, but I have approached this patient as I would in clinical practice. Even... monocytes. Routine bacterial culture of the fluid was negative. A positive enzyme immunoassay for *C. difficile* toxin established the diagnosis...

... Pathogenic strains of *C. difficile* produce two toxins. Toxin A is an enterotoxin that causes intestinal inflammation with mucosal damage...

... symptoms in humans. (Ref. 35) Toxin B is not enterotoxic in animals. (Ref. 36) *C. difficile* can be identified in stool specimens with the use of a variety of methods, including...

... The organism was named ``difficile'' because it was considered difficult to grow. With strict anaerobic conditions and a selective medium...

... not a reliable diagnostic test. Also, 2 percent of healthy adults are colonized with *C. difficile*, so the presence of the organism may not be correlated with disease. (Ref. 38) Latex-agglutination tests can detect the bacterial enzyme glutamate dehydrogenase, but they have a low sensitivity and lack specificity because of cross-reaction with other...

... 37, 39, 40) In addition, the tests cannot distinguish toxicogenic from nontoxicogenic strains of *C. difficile*, since both types of strains produce the enzyme...

... The gold standard for the detection of *C. difficile* is the cell-culture cytotoxicity assay, which detects the biologically active toxin B. (Ref. 39...) *Campylobacter jejuni*, (Ref. 43) and *Salmonella*. (Ref. 44) However, only about 17 cases of *C. difficile* reactive arthritis have been reported. (Ref. 45-49) The arthritis usually occurs 1 to 2... 7 to 35 days. This patient therefore had arthritis a little earlier than expected. *C. difficile* causes an asymmetric polyarthritis, which may be migratory. It predominantly involves the large joints, as...

... et al. (Ref. 46) described a patient who had chronic Reiter's syndrome and *C. difficile* reactive arthritis...

... The pathogenesis of *C. difficile* reactive arthritis is unclear. Other enteric pathogens causing a reactive arthritis are locally invasive, theoretically allowing bacterial antigenic components to enter the systemic circulation, (Ref. 45) which leads to an immunologic reaction in the joints. Although *C. difficile* is not locally invasive, toxin A increases intestinal permeability, which may allow bacterial antigenic components to penetrate the intestinal wall. (Ref. 45) Patients with HLA-B27 have increased bowel permeability, (Ref. 50) which may have a role in the pathogenesis of *C. difficile* reactive arthritis...

... used to treat the arthritis and are usually combined with antibiotics to treat the *C. difficile* infection. The long-term prognosis for patients with *C. difficile* reactive arthritis is good, but in the patient described by Cope et al., (Ref. 46...)

... Anatomical Diagnosis

C. difficile reactive arthritis...

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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 35-1997: A 65-Year-Old Woman with a Dry Cough and Pulmonary Nodules (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Faling, L. Jack; Mark, Eugene J.
 The New England Journal of Medicine
 Nov 13, 1997; 337 (20), pp 1449-1458
 LINE COUNT: 00537 WORD COUNT: 07421

TEXT

... heart and mediastinum appeared normal. A stool culture yielded no pathogens, and a test for Clostridium difficile was negative. Additional laboratory tests were performed. Tests for rheumatoid factor and anti-double-stranded... Table 4. On the next day, the reticulocyte count was 3.6 percent, and the lactate dehydrogenase level was normal. A CT scan of the abdomen revealed minimal hyperdensity of the liver... admission, appeared to be noninfectious, with negative stool cultures and a negative assay for C. difficile toxin. Although this assay is not 100 percent sensitive, the thickened colon on the CT... are consistent with the presence of metastatic tumor. The slight elevation of the serum carcinoembryonic antigen level is nonspecific and could have been due to inflammatory bowel disease. The widespread pulmonary... Other patients have an acute presentation simulating pneumonia. Leukocytosis and an elevated level of serum lactate dehydrogenase are common, and hyperglycemia may be present. (Ref. 19) Although the erythrocyte sedimentation rate is...

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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 19-1996: Multisystem Failure in a 33-Year-Old Man after Bone Marrow Transplantation (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Miller, Kenneth B.; Graeme-Cook, Fiona M
 The New England Journal of Medicine
 Jun 20, 1996; 334 (25), pp 1655-1662
 LINE COUNT: 00500 WORD COUNT: 06911

TEXT

... hepatitis C surface antibody, and hepatitis C antibody. Tests were negative for hepatitis B surface antigen, toxoplasma, syphilis, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1, and the human immunodeficiency virus. | * Table...

... patient ate little and vomited bloody liquid; total parenteral nutrition was initiated. Tests for cytomegalovirus antigenemia and Clostridium difficile toxin were negative. Low-dose dopamine was administered. On the 14th hospital day, mucositis was... his appetite returned. A test for urinary eosinophilia was negative. A test for cytomegalovirus early antigen was negative. On the 30th day, an erythematous rash was prominent over the trunk, and...

... disclosed an extensive neutrophilic infiltrate. The direct and total bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, and lactate dehydrogenase levels rose progressively, despite the resumption of treatment with methylprednisolone in high doses... his previous renal allograft. The previous allograft may have sensitized the patient to minor histocompatibility antigens, thus explaining the severe graft-versus-host disease. Hyperacute graft-versus-host disease is an... Miller: With a prior solid-organ transplant, the host may be sensitized to minor histocompatibility antigens; such sensitivity would increase the risk of graft-versus-host disease and the toxic effects...

59/3, K 21 (Item 10 from file: 444)
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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 17-1996: A 48-Year-Old Man with the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, Abdominal Pain, and Bloody Diarrhea (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Ives, David V.; Smith, R. Neal.
The New England Journal of Medicine
May 30, 1996; 334 (22), pp 1461-1467
LINE COUNT: 00473 WORD COUNT: 06539

TEXT

... was believed to be due to aspiration. A buffy-coat specimen was positive for cytomegalovirus antigen (60 white cells per 150,000). When fosfomycin was substituted for ganciclovir, the patient's...

... of stool specimens showed no white cells, acid-fast bacilli or other pathogenic microorganisms, or Clostridium difficile toxin...

... The white-cell count was 19,400 per cubic millimeter. A blood test for cytomegalovirus antigen was positive (18 white cells per 150,000). Films of the abdomen showed a markedly...

... contained white and red cells. A culture yielded no pathogenic microorganisms. A test for C. difficile toxin was positive. Metronidazole was administered orally. | *Figure 1.- Abdominal plain CT Scan obtained Six Days...

... bowel sounds. Laboratory tests were performed (Tables 1 and 2). A blood test for cytomegalovirus antigen was positive (27 white cells per 150,000). A radiograph of the chest showed bilateral... nitrogen concentration fell to 16 mg per deciliter (5.7 mmol per liter), and the lactate dehydrogenase concentration rose to 236 U per liter.

Radiographs of the abdomen continued to show nodular... cytomegalovirus colitis (which is related to HIV infection or other causes of immunocompromise) and C. difficile colitis (which is of nosocomial origin) -- could explain much of his presentation. This would be a severe

and hemorrhagic presentation of cytomegalovirus colitis, however, and the *C. difficile* colitis was responding to appropriate antibiotic therapy, with a partial resolution of the toxin-mediated... Pseudomembranous colitis caused by *C. difficile* toxin could explain most, if not all, of the findings in this case. At least three events must occur for *C. difficile* to result in colitis: alteration of the normal bowel flora (usually by broad-spectrum antibiotics with activity against anaerobes), colonization of the gut by *C. difficile* (usually as a result of nosocomial transmission), and growth of *C. difficile* with elaboration of its two toxins. The colonic mucosal involvement has three stages: epithelial necrosis...

... This patient had received antibiotics for two episodes of pneumonia. *C. difficile* colitis has been reported in patients with HIV infection when the only antibiotic used was...

... once daily as prophylaxis against pneumocystis pneumonia. (Ref. 26) Colonization of the bowel with *C. difficile* may have occurred during a previous hospital admission or by contact with a long-term...

... this possible source of exposure to the organism is not mentioned in the history. *C. difficile* toxin was documented in the patient's stool several days before this admission, and he... count of over 50,000 per cubic millimeter in an immunocompetent adult with severe *C. difficile* diarrhea. (Ref. 27) *C. difficile* colitis may cause acute megacolon and perforation, as well as life-threatening diarrhea. (Ref. 28, 29) The response of *C. difficile* colitis to either metronidazole or oral vancomycin may be delayed by the continued administration of...

... packed red cells and platelets, despite appropriate antibiotic therapy for both cytomegalovirus infection and *C. difficile* colitis. The failure of this therapy does not rule out these diagnoses, in view of...

... pathological examination showed evidence of both severe cytomegalovirus colitis and pseudomembranous colitis caused by *C. difficile* infection. Although I would not be surprised to find a third or even a fourth...

... Clinical Diagnosis

Colitis due to cytomegalovirus and *Clostridium difficile* infections...

... Pseudomembranous colitis caused by *Clostridium difficile* infection... that were weakly adherent to the mucosa and formed a pseudomembrane -- findings consistent with *C. difficile* infection (Fig. 4). Acid-fast bacilli, fungi, and pneumocystis were not identified. [Figure 4. - Mucosal ...]

... x350) *.* FI GURE OM TTED*|* Figure 6.- Multiple Endothelial Cells in the Lamina Propria Stained for Cytomegalovirus Antigen
(ImmunoperoxidaseStain, x350) *.* FI GURE OM TTED...

... enteric pathogens, including hemorrhagic *E. coli* H7:O157, with normal enteric flora; tests for *C. difficile* toxins A and B were also negative. In a patient with a positive test for *C. difficile* toxin, these findings are diagnostic of pseudomembranous colitis associated with *C. difficile* infection, since pseudomembranes may persist for at least two weeks after the toxin has become...

... Cytomegalovirus antigen was identified several times in cytopsin preparations of peripheral blood cells in this case by immunoperoxidase staining for cytomegalovirus intermediate early antigen. (Ref. 36, 37) In addition, large, atypical infected cells were identified that may have

been...

... *C. difficile* is the causative agent in most cases of pseudomembranous colitis and approximately 20 percent of...

... diarrhea. Pseudomembranes are most prominent in the patients who have the most severe symptoms. *C. difficile* can be cultured in 3 percent of healthy adults, 2 to 11 percent of hospitalized...

... receiving antibiotics or chemotherapy, who have altered or diminished flora, the natural resistance to *C. difficile* colonization is absent. The mechanism of this resistance is unclear, but other clostridial anaerobes or... are most commonly seen in the capillary endothelium (Ref. 42) Cytomegalovirus increases HLA class II antigens, induces an as-yet uncharacterized procoagulant activity, and causes the adherence of neutrophils to endothelial...

... conclusion, pseudomembrane formation in colitis is most commonly associated with toxin-producing infections by *C. difficile*. However, pseudomembrane formation is a common pathologic pathway for a variety of toxic or infectious...

... **Anatomical Diagnoses**

Pseudomembranous colitis associated with toxin-producing *C. difficile* infection and cytomegalovirus colitis...

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00112424

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Weekly Clinicalopathological Exercises: Case 4-1994: A 38-Year-Old Man with AIDS and the Recent Onset of Diarrhea, Hematochezia, Fever, and Pulmonary

Infiltrates (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Basgoz, Nesli; Mattia, Anthony R.
 The New England Journal of Medicine
 Jan 27, 1994; 330 (4), pp 273-280

LINE COUNT: 00611 WORD COUNT: 08434

TEXT

...in earlier years, and more recently he switched to cigars. He had glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency; a painful peripheral neuropathy was ascribed to HIV infection. He was allergic to sulfadiazine...for cold agglutinins, stool examinations for ova and parasites, assay of a stool specimen for Clostridium difficile toxin, repeated examination of induced sputum specimens for *P. carinii* and acid-fast bacilli, a test for legionella antigen, and microscopic examination of a stained stool specimen for acid-fast bacilli were negative. Examination...

...was positive (323 U on enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), and a test for cytomegalovirus early antigen was negative. Multiple culture specimens, including the skin and bone marrow biopsy specimens, were negative...the buttocks. Pancytopenia, hyponatremia, moderately elevated aspartate amiotransferase and alkaline phosphatase levels, a markedly elevated lactate dehydrogenase level, and hypobunism with hyperglycemia were found. Arterial-blood gas evaluation revealed an elevated arterial...

...The typical clinical presentation includes cough, fever, and dyspnea, with a bilateral infiltrate, an elevated lactate dehydrogenase level, and hypoxemia. Several other radiologic patterns have also been reported, including a more reticular nodular...

...with lymphadenopathy and pleural effusions. Reticulonodular cellular hyperplasia can be seen, and a markedly elevated lactate dehydrogenase level is a prominent laboratory finding (Ref. 10). Clinically apparent gastrointestinal involvement is very uncommon...their HIV infection. The diagnosis is greatly aided by assays that detect a cryptococcal capsular antigen in body fluids by latex-agglutination techniques (Ref. 23). This patient's course is not...

...explained by cryptococcal infection. I shall assume that he had a negative test for cryptococcal antigen.

...biopsy specimens, or skin lesions. In addition, a radioimmunoassay to a major *H. capsulatum* polysaccharide antigen correlates well with disseminated infection (Ref. 36). Biopsies may show granulomas with caseation, but such...A radioimmunoassay for histoplasma polysaccharide antigen appears to be useful for the rapid diagnosis of disseminated disease,

CITED REFERENCES

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10550410.txt

immunosorbent assays for detection of Histoplasma capsulatum polysaccharide antigen. J Infect Dis 1989; 160: 678-85.

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Weekly Clinical Occupational Exercises: Case 36-1992: Abrupt Development of Cardiac Enlargement and Respiratory Distress in a 31-Year-Old Man with AIDS (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Kamitsuka, Paul F.; Southern, James F.
The New England Journal of Medicine
Sep 10, 1992; 327 (11), pp 790-799
LINE COUNT: 00669 WORD COUNT: 09232

TEXT

... of a specimen of the fluid disclosed no fungi; serologic tests for syphilis and cryptococcal antigen and a culture were negative. A stool culture and a test on a stool specimen for *Clostridium difficile* toxin were negative. Diphenoxylate hydrochloride-atropine sulfate was administered for diarrhea, with improvement...the gastrointestinal tract, the liver, and the bone marrow (Ref. 2-7). The elevated lactate dehydrogenase level in the patient under discussion raises this diagnostic possibility, although this enzyme is elevated... biopsy specimen of lung tissue. Blood and urine cultures may be positive, and serum cryptococcal antigen is detected in 75 to 99 percent of HIV-infected patients with disseminated disease. C...

CITED REFERENCES

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Weekly Clinical Occupational Exercises: Case 29-1991: A 56-Year-Old Woman With Pneumoperitoneum Three Months After Receiving A Renal Transplant (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Scully, Robert E.; Mark, Eugene J.; McNeely, William F.; McNeely, Betty U.
The New England Journal of Medicine
Jul 18, 1991; 325 (3), pp 183-195
LINE COUNT: 01070 WORD COUNT: 14767

TEXT

...alanine aminotransferase (ALAT) 60 U (new normal for a woman, 7 to 30), and the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) 540 U per liter (new normal, 110 to 210). Another specimen of arterial blood...Another colonic process that can lead to pneumoperitoneum is far advanced colitis produced by *Clostridium difficile*. This disorder is associated with

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therapy with antibiotics, including the cephalosporins, which this patient received... tumor. Immunoperoxidase stains on frozen sections of the tumor showed staining for the leukocyte common antigen (CD45), confirming the hematopoietic lineage of the cells. The majority of the cells also expressed...

... of cells with plasmacytoid differentiation. In normal lymphoid differentiation to plasma cells, pan-B-cell antigens on the cell surface, such as CD20, are lost, and therefore the malignant lymphoid cells ...

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Case 8-1987: A 44-Month-Old Girl with Fever of Unknown Origin after Repair of the Tetralogy of Fallot (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

Kevy, Sherwin V.; Mark, Eugene J.
The New England Journal of Medicine
February 19, 1987; 316 (8), pp 466-475
LINE COUNT: 00821 WORD COUNT: 11330

TEXT

... A stool culture yielded no enteric pathogens, and a test on a stool specimen for Clostridium difficile toxin was negative. A test on the serum for cytomegalovirus antibodies was positive; tests for...

... Tests for anti nuclear antibodies and rheumatoid factor were negative, and a skin test with candida antigen was negative at 48 hours. Another echocardiogram revealed no evidence of pericardial effusion or vegetations... 4 degrees C. Increasing rhinorrhea and cough were observed. The urine was again normal. The lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) was 444 U per liter. Repeated blood cultures and culture of a urine specimen... Secondly, of all the laboratory results the most meaningful was the elevation of the serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level. Isomorphic elevation of the LDH level is an indication of a B-cell...

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Case 39 1986. A 66-Year-Old Woman with Fever, Fluctuating Neurologic Signs, and Negative Blood Cultures (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)

. Beal, M. Flint; Ferry, Judith A.
The New England Journal of Medicine
October 2, 1986; 315 (14), pp 874-885
LINE COUNT: 00937 WORD COUNT: 12936

TEXT

... The bilirubin was 0.5 mg per 100 ml (9 micromole per liter). The lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) was 717 U per liter (normal, 84 to 186). A

specimen of arterial blood... dioxide 22 mmol per liter. The serum aspartate ami transferase (SGOT) was 11 U, the lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) 359 U, the creatine kinase (CK) less than 5 U, and the alkaline phosphatase...

...of stained specimens showed no microorganisms or malignant-tumor cells; a test for cryptococcal polysaccharide antigen and a culture were negative. A serologic test for syphilis, direct and indirect Coombs' tests, and tests for anti nuclear antibodies, rheumatoid factor, and hepatitis B surface antigen and antibody were negative. The CH50 was 205 U per milliliter; the C3 was 105...negative. A tuberculin skin test (5 TU) was negative, and a skin test with mumps antigen was positive. An echocardiogram revealed normal values, good left ventricular function, and no evidence of...

...culture was negative. On the following day diarrhea recurred. Assay of a stool specimen for Clostridium difficile toxin was negative, and a culture yielded no enteric pathogens. On the eighth hospital day... immune complexes in the bloodstream. Thirty percent of the patients have an associated hepatitis B antigenemia, (Ref. 17, 21) a feature not found in this case. The CT findings consist of...of laboratory values include mild anemia, an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, a very high serum lactate dehydrogenase level, and an elevated protein content in the cerebrospinal fluid (Ref. 52). Renal involvement may...

...normal endothelial cells and clearly neoplastic cells, have been described (Ref. 55). Factor VIII-associated antigen has been demonstrated by immunoperoxidase techniques, (Ref. 52, 54, 56) but some investigators have advised...were performed on both frozen and paraffin-embedded sections. Immunoperoxidase staining for factor VIII-associated antigen was positive for endothelial cells. Staining of the intramural tumor cells was negative, however, providing...

...Staining of the tumor cells was strongly positive, on the other hand, for common leukocyte antigen (Fig. 4). Staining of the cells present within the lumen was also faintly but definitely positive for B1, a B-lineage antigen; thus, the malignant-tumor cells were of B-lymphocyte origin. Finally, the perivascular small lymphocytes...

...of the B-immunoblastic type. *Figure 4. Positive Stain of Intramural Cells for Common Leukocyte Antigen (Immunoperoxidase Method, x 500)
**FIGURE OMITTED...

...tissue sections showed that the intravascular tumor cells reacted with antibody to the leukocyte common antigen and lacked lysozyme and chloroacetate esterase, markers of myeloid cells. Our experience, coupled with that...

...In the case under discussion the presence of a B-cell associated surface antigen (B1) and the absence of T-cell associated antigens suggest a B-lineage neoplasm. Frozen tissue was not available in the other three cases... Both our patients had a mild cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis, as in this case. Factor VIII antigen was not present on the surface of the malignant-tumor cells in the one case in which we examined for this antigen.

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? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	15	AU='LEONHARTSBERGER, SUSANNE'
S2	27	E1-E3
S3	15	RD (unique items)
S4	3	S3 AND SGNAL
S5	659	SGNAL PEPTIDE AND ENTERO?
S6	9	S5 AND PHENYLALANINE
S7	5	RD (unique items)
S8	118	E1-E5
S9	0	S8 AND HYDRAZ?
S10	40	S8 AND CHLORIDE
S11	40	RD (unique items)
S12	55	E1-E12
S13	0	S12 AND SACCHARIDE
S14	0	S12 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S15	57	E13-E20
S16	1	S15 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S17	7	E1-E12 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S18	6	RD (unique items)
S19	190	E1-E12
S20	0	S19 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S21	0	S19 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S22	190	S19
S23	0	S22 AND CHLORIDE
S24	92	E5-E6
S25	67	RD (unique items)
S26	0	S28 AND BUFFER
S27	67	S25
S28	0	S27 AND BUFFER
S29	0	S27 AND SACCHARIDE
S30	27	E1-E5
S31	0	S30 AND POLYSACCHARIDE
S32	0	S30 AND CHLORIDE
S33	27	S30
S34	16	RD (unique items)
S35	0	((AUREUS) AND (?SACCHARIDE?) AND (FIBRINogen))
S36	117	E1-E4
S37	1	S36 AND FIBRINogen
S38	1	E18-E20 AND FIBRINogen
S39	123	E1-E6
S40	13	S39 AND FIBRINogen
S41	11	RD (unique items)
S42	27	E1-E5
S43	6	S42 AND FIBRINogen
S44	4	RD (unique items)
S45	462	((AUREUS) AND (FIBRINogen)) AND ((?GLUCOSAMINE?) OR (LINK?) OR (CONJUG?))
S46	0	S45 AND ((IMMUN?) W RESPONSE) AND (CONJUGAT?) AND (LINKER)
S47	73	S45 AND (CONJUGAT?)
S48	50	RD (unique items)
S49	145	E1-E12
S50	3	S49 AND CLOSTRIDIUM
S51	3	RD (unique items)
S52	208	E1-E12
S53	4	S52 AND CLOSTRIDIUM
S54	4	RD (unique items)
S55	935	CLOSTRIDIUM AND (LACTATE AND DEHYDROGENASE)
S56	154	S55 AND DIFLUCL
S57	71	RD (unique items)
S58	26	S57 AND (IMMUNOGEN OR ANTIGEN?)
S59	26	RD (unique items)